

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	WEDNESDAY, 24th February, Noon.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MEL. BOURNE	"MANILA"	THURSDAY, 25th February, 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"KLEIST"	About THURSDAY, 25th February.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of March.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	Tourane	Laocelle	15th Feb., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIE	HOC	16th Feb., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NERA	Magnen	1st March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SALAZIE	Magnen	2nd March, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 1 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUHOW LINE.

THE Steamers

"LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"

SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong 16th March, 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 508, or 681.

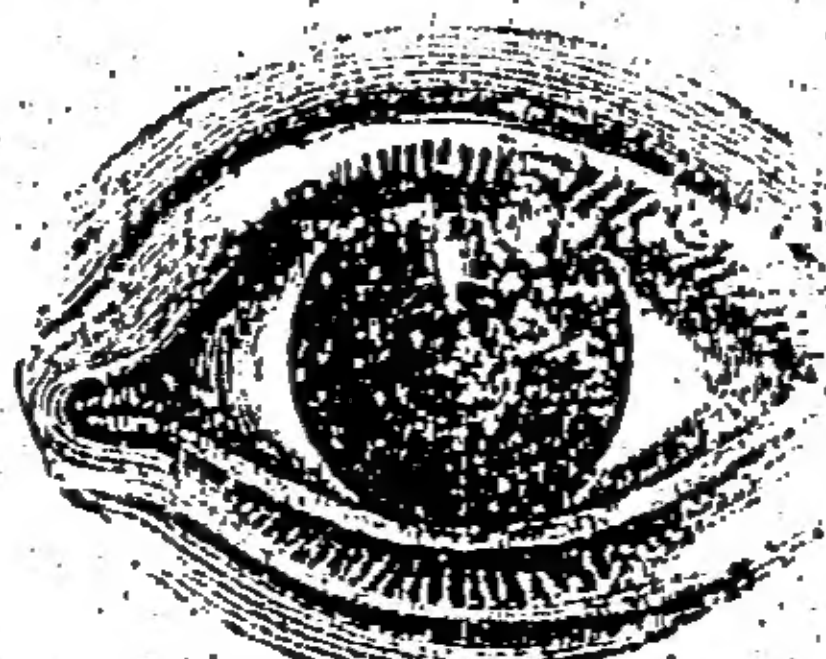
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootts,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.O.

51, Bentinck Street

566, Nanking Road

Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY

suitable for

PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for 14.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAFAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAPES, MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,

No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
11.30 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
3.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
11.45 a.m.	12.00 noon	Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS at 10 Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 2.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th March 1909.

GUILLOTINE REVIVED IN FRANCE.

CROWD CHIEFS AS CONDEMNED MEN MEET THEIR DEATH.

Paris, January 11.

Extraordinary interest was manifested to-day by Parisians in the quadruple execution at Béthune in the Pas de Calais. Special editions were being cried in the streets shortly after eight o'clock this morning, and the news-vendors kept up a constant cry of fresh editions until noon.

The reason of this unusual interest is to be sought firstly in the fact that no execution has taken place in France for nearly three years—that is to say, until the Chamber had pronounced itself for or against the death penalty; secondly, in the quite exceptional circumstance that four murderers were paying the penalty of their crimes one after the other.

The guillotine was seen for the first time in Béthune for 64 years.

An attempt to "cinematograph" the scene was fortunately abortive. It is, nevertheless, quite possible that Parisians will be treated to a faked spectacle to-morrow. Should this be so it is understood that the prefect of police will interfere.

TRAFFIC IN ADMISSION CARDS.

Crowds began to gather around Béthune prison last night, and the numbers were constantly swelled by miners and country people trooping in from the outlying districts. Personal cards of admission issued to privileged persons to what may be called the inner circle around the guillotine were trafficked for sums varying from 10s. to £2. At three o'clock Deibler and his assistant began putting up "the widow"—as the French facetiously call the guillotine—in front of the goal, and the vast crowd of men, women, and children began to shout its satisfaction in the words—"Death to the ruffians!"

Close to the guillotine was M. Lecoq, a son and brother of the victims of one of the Pallets' worst crimes. "It is a satisfaction for me to see them guillotined," he remarked to a journalist.

In other parts of the dense crowd people were singing a doggerel specially composed for the occasion.

At six o'clock the Procureur of the Republic, with the sub-Prefect and the governor of the prison, entered Abel Pallet's cell. The condemned man had passed a sleepless night, kept awake by the shouts of the mob outside the prison. He did not even then know that his fate was sealed.

"Courage, Abel Pallet. Your petition for mercy has been rejected. Courage!"

"SORRY FOR WIFE AND CHILDREN."

"I will have courage," was the reply. "I do not boast of my crimes; I expected to expiate them; I will be courageous. I am sorry for my wife and children."

Then, pointing to the Prefect, he added: "I hope you will use your influence for the conditional release of my wife. She is not to blame. I led her astray."

He then asked for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote in a firm hand: "I am sorry for my wife and children. I thank my superiors and all the officials who have been kind to me."

Auguste Pallet, merely remarked: "I expected it," and Canut Vromant cried on hearing that his petition had been rejected: "It is wrong; it is unjust."

A temporary altar was set up in the corridor of the prison, and the prisoners were offered the supreme consolation of religion. The two Pallets refused—Abel remarking to the chaplain: "Thank you for what you have given me. That will do. I have made my confession to the judge d'instruction. Au revoir."

Deroo and Canut Vromant, however, from within their prison cells heard the celebration of Mass, and confessed themselves to the priest.

CARRIED IN A STATE OF COLLAPSE.

The bell now struck seven. A drizzling rain was falling. A few minutes later the command rang out, "Shoulder arms," the prison gates swung back, and Deroo, already more dead than alive, was borne to the guillotine.

There was a click—and then the crowd yelled: "Bravo!"

Next came Canut Vromant. He offered more resistance, but a sturdy executioner promptly reduced him to helplessness.

After him came Auguste Pallet, whose appearance was greeted with yells of: "Death to him. We want to see." The wretched man's eyes were standing from his head with horror at the sight of the guillotine. Those close by heard him say to the assistants: "Go away. Leave me alone."

Last came the leader who had already been asked for and been given, coffee, cigarettes, and rum.

"That is he! That is he! A mor! A mor!"

SHOUTED AT THE CROWD.

Abel Pallet, in a voice that he struggled hard to make firm, cried: "You pack of do-nothings. Down with the priests! Lead the social revolution!"

The horror of the moment was deepened by the wretched man's last struggle to throw off the clutch of the executioners, and it was several seconds before his body could be forced on to the plank and his head into the aperture.

The quadruple execution lasted eight minutes, strenuous efforts being made by the crowd to press forward to the guillotine. The troops had hard work to stand firm.

PROBABLY THE LAST PUBLIC EXECUTION.

It is, indeed, quite likely that this will be the last public execution in France. Public opinion is fast beginning to disapprove very strongly of these useless exhibitions, and the Chamber will be shortly asked to vote that executions take place in future within the prison walls, as in England.

Intimations.

HOTEL MANAGER.

BRITISHER, married, with Eastern and Colonial Experience, seeks position as MANAGER. Highest References. At liberty in May.

Address—

"HOTEL."

C/o Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1909. [139]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library. Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,

84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [766]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS TO

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

Agents

Hongkong, 1st Feb. 1909. [13]

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 99.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On MONDAY, the 15th February:—

From Sacred Hill near Kowloon City in an Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10 A.M., and finishing at 2 P.M.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd February:—

From Western F.C., Belchers and Stonecutters in a South-Westerly to Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 A.M., and finishing at 2 P.M.

From Stonecutters in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 3 P.M., and finishing at 5 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 25th February:—

From Lyemou F.C. in a South-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 14,000 yards, commencing at 11 A.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR,

Commander, R.N.,

Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [183]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 50 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [136]

BENGER'S Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists everywhere.

Intimation.

Powell's

28, Queen's
Road.

GENTLEMEN'S

OUTFITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.New
Neckwear.

Silk Knitted,

Crêpe de

Chine,

Foulard, etc.,

in

Exclusive Designs.

Fownes's

Gloves,

in

Reindeer,

Suede,

Chamois,

and

Dogskin.

Tweed Hats,

Latest Shapes.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1908.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909. [157]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, to SATURDAY, the 27th instant, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1909. [147]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1909, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THO. I. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1909. [123]

HONGKONG ROPE-MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE 27TH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 27th February, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Manager for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd of February, to SATURDAY, the 27th February, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [179]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Manager, at 12.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, 27th instant, to receive a statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1908, and the Report of the General Manager.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [182]

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY MEETING of the above-mentioned Company will be held at its Registered Office, Nos. 9 to 17 Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February, 1909, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolutions:

1. "That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$1,000,000 by the creation of 8,000 additional shares of \$50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company."

2. "That the said 8,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at par to all members of the Company registered as shareholders on the First day of March 1909 in the proportion of two new shares for every three original shares held by them and upon the footing that fifty per cent of the full amount of each new share taken shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MOONEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [181]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTIETH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th February to 4th March, both days inclusive.

By Order,
O. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1909. [180]

A SHADOWLAND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

"O magis via veritas!" "Closer."
"We speak the Truth in Shadowland." Anon.

IV.

The momentarily adjourned meeting resumed its course, and was enlivened by the remarks of new speakers, including Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Wellington, Prince Bismarck, Admiral Alexieff, Sir Robert Peel, etc.

Lord Shaftesbury.—What was the immediate effect of your destruction of the 30,000 chests of opium?

H.E. Lin.—A rise in price!

Lord Shaftesbury.—But wasn't the supply exhausted?

H.E. Lin.—By no means. Before the destruction was actually completed, sales had recommenced with greater vigour than ever. Demand was beyond all precedent.

H.I. M. Tao Kuang.—I have already told you that we had not the power to prevent it. The Opium of the present day have seen what the Canton people can do when they have the will. Japanese goods have rotted on their wharves, for none would buy. But neither the presence of H.E. Lin nor the distant thunder of Peking could make Canton forego its smoke. It is only where will and power are one that social vice can be eradicated. We had made a mistake. Under the cloak of an assault on opium we had begun an attack on the foreigner. Our weapon was turned against our own breast by our own people.

Lord Shaftesbury.—But the moral weight of England was on your side!

Mr. Gladstone.—It was indeed—at least some of it. It was its chief exponent in the House of Commons. I wrestled in spirit, I argued in debate, I pleaded, I exhorted, I denounced.

Sir Robert Peel.—Do you remember asking me whether it would be in accordance with party interests for you to do so, and my saying "Yes?"

Mr. Gladstone.—You did, I remember. Morley has said as much in my "Life." Of course our main object was to dish the Whigs.

The Duke of Wellington.—Anything to get the scoundrels out.

Mr. Gladstone.—And we did it. We deftly dovetailed two charmingly conflicting thoughts: First, that Captain Elliot's line of action was politically wrong and morally indefensible; and second, that the Government had not placed sufficient strength at his disposal to enable him to enforce it.

Wellington.—It worked like a charm, I remember.

Mr. Gladstone.—And from it has arisen the pernicious fiction that the first war with China was an Opium War; a fiction sown by us Tories, for party purposes, cultivated by missionaries as an explanation of their failure, watered by our enemies for national ends, and ever since reaped, both by China and England, in a noxious harvest of misunderstanding and suspicion.

(Our readers will have noted during the course of these conversations amongst the Celebrities of the Spookland Club, that cross-examination as we understand it is by no means resented; on the contrary it is warmly welcomed as a device by which the Opium can be enabled to see more clearly into the soul of the subject and the inner consciousness of those who played a part in its development. Thus it comes to pass that the marvellous combination of moral inflexibility and partisan pliancy which Mr. Gladstone is here openly exhibited by the great statesman himself. Other examples will follow in due course. Ed.)

H. I. M. Tao Kuang.—You must be careful to remember that at that time we had but one desire, one object in all our foreign relations, and that was to keep the foreign devil in his place, viz. down. Viewed through the perfect transparency of this post-mortem existence, it is easy to see that there at least a dozen grounds on which England might justly have made war, most of them of greater consequence than opium ever was. Talk of the "Opium War," therefore, is a sign either of malevolent ignorance or of ignorant malevolence. That is clear.

Wells Williams.—Men might as well declare that our war with Spain was "caused" by the sinking of the Maine.

Prince Bismarck.—Or ours with France by the candidature of a Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain.

Admiral Alexieff.—Or ours with Japan by the cutting of the Yalu!

Mr. Gladstone.—Quite so. Causes are deep; pretences shallow. But for the accident of a party crisis, little would have been heard in England about either China or opium until one of the other causes had raised the conflict. Mackenzie in his well-known History of the Nineteenth Century dismisses all our relations with China in two sentences, one of which is incorrect.

Sir Robert Peel.—Though based on your own arguments. Do you remember how you worked yourself up over that speech? The visitation from God which you feared? The Jonah-like predictions you hurled forth? And above all the astounding declaration that the Chinese were simply justified in poisoning the wells.

Mr. Gladstone.—I remember it perfectly. Lord John Russell—I told the Queen about it in my report the same evening.

Mr. Gladstone.—What did she say?

Lord John Russell.—She would tell you herself if she were here, but I happen to know that she is making one at a "Poon" party this afternoon—wonderful how that game's caught on. But you might tell us why Honest John skimed so lightly over the episode without explanation.

Mr. Gladstone.—It would have necessitated another volume.

Sir Robert Peel.—The fact of the matter is, Gladstone, that we were misinformed about this opium matter.

Mr. Gladstone.—Worse than that—half the world.

Mr. Gladstone.—We did not know, for example, that China was already producing large quantities

of opium within her own territory. Was your Excellency aware of that?

H. I. M. Tao Kuang.—Lord bless you, yes! Knew in a perfectly well. Yunnan made a great part of her living by it, and it was grown in many parts besides, though not to the same extent. We will enlighten you on that score at another meeting.

H. I. M. Tao Kuang.—I notice from the latest psychograms that public prayers are asked for the success of the Shanghai Commission.

Lord Palmerston.—Humph!—N. C. D. News.

LADY GYMNASIUM'S AWKWARD PREJUDICAMENT.

FALLS VICTIM TO NERVE DEBILITY AND ANAEMIA WHEN FULFILLING AN IMPORTANT PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENT.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

THE WORLD FAMOUS BLOOD AND NERVE TONIC BUILT UP HER NERVES, RESTORED HER HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Miss Florie Florzell, the clever and popular contortionist and gymnast now on tour in the Far East with Harrison's Circus, is known as the "Flexible Aerial Beauty," and all who have seen her in her novel and sensational performance will admit that the title fits her well.

It is of the first importance to an artist dependent so entirely on complete "fitness" of nerve and muscle, as Miss Florie is, that at all times her health should be in perfect condition, for failing this she could no longer perform the difficult and dangerous feats on which her living depends. One can imagine then, this lady's horror when she found, some years ago, that her nervous system was giving way, and that her general health was being undermined by that insidious weakening malady "Anaemia" or poverty of blood.

The fact that she was enabled to continue her work at a trying time, and that she has enjoyed perfect health of body and nerve ever since, Miss Florie is "unbelievably" attributes solely to the great restorative strength-sustaining merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

In the course of an interview recently in (from a photograph) Cared Bistavi, Java of Anemia and Nervous Debility by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Florzell gave the following interesting details regarding her case. "It was when touring South Africa with Filie's Circus some years ago that I first discovered the remarkable powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to restore one when Anemic, Nervous, and run-down," said she. "At this time I was very much afflicted with Nervous Debility and Anaemia. I felt a muscular weakness and gradual decrease of strength coming over me. I looked pale and sallow, my appetite fell away.

"A lady friend of mine in Filie's troupe recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, she having used them herself with success, and I took her advice. After the second bottle of these Pills my nervousness gradually left me, I could eat well and sleep well, there was a decided improvement in my general health. Since then I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills whenever feeling run-down. At present I am in the very best of condition and quite able to fulfil my arduous work as a contortionist and gymnast, and I attribute this happy state of health entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which in my case are a never-failing restorative."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the greatest blood and nerve-tonic medicine known to medical science, and they are the proved remedy for Anaemia (weak watery blood), Nervous Debility, Malaria, Indigestion, Liver Disorders, Palpitations, Headaches, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Pimples, Eczema, and Skin complaints, and the after effects of Fever, Dysentery, and Chills. For the ailments which afflict ladies between youth and middle age they are especially efficacious. They are obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, and also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 89, Kintong Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$8.00. [4]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [16]

TO LET,
A HOUSE in KNOTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1909. [16]

TO LET,
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Terms on application to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
No. 1, Douglas Street.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [143]

TO LET,
HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD,
A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GOLDMANS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MOLETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1909. [15]

TO LET,
GOOD OFFICES at 7, PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [100]

TO LET,
GOLDMANS No. 14, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [52]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of COLD STORAGE available at RAFFLES POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
G. E. HAXTON,
Manager.
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Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL PRESENT

A COUNTRY GIRL.

ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

19th and 20th February, 1909.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING at The Robinson Piquo Company opens at 10 o'clock a.m., on Friday, 12th February.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [141]

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAH,

2, Zeland Street.

To-night & Every Night,

FAMILY PROGRAMME.

NO ARTISTES BUT ONLY THE

LATEST

PATHE

FILMS

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Every

MONDAY and THURSDAY.

These films have never been shown in Hongkong by any other Cinematograph.

Programmes to be had at the door.

Hours from 9 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [111]

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TO LET,

HATHERLEIGH, COND

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TOBACCONISTS & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

TOBACCOES.

John Cotton's Nos. 1 & 2; Carven Mixture; Ardath Special Mixture; Black Cat; Garrick Smoking Mixture. Phillips' Finest Smoking Mixture, "Non Fur" Tobacco, and other well-known brands.

CIGARETTES.

Garrick Cigarettes; State Express; Quo Vadis; Craven Mixture; Clarence Extra Virginian; Knight Banneret; Turkish; Martin's "Non-throat"; Three Castles (Magnum).

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1909.

THE DEPRESSION IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

In the reviews of the shipping trade during last year now coming to hand a vein of pessimism runs through most of them, and indeed one firm declares that while "it appears to be the ambition in the present day to establish records," it has been the misfortune, not the ambition, of the shipping industry to establish a record of the most unsatisfactory year's trading that ship-builders and ship-owners have ever known." Of course that is the language of exaggeration carried to excess, and its use in a staid business resumé can only be attributed to the despondent feeling of the writer who has probably been seriously affected by the general depression. The year began inauspiciously because when the shipbuilders notified the men that a reduction of wages would be necessary owing to the state of trade, the latter resisted the proposition and they were locked out. After five months' idleness the men accepted what they had throughout been offered, and returned to work at the end of May. At the same time the North East Coast Engineers' men were on strike, and only accepted what they had before refused after seven months' idleness, and returned to work at the end of September. The shipping trade has benefited by the restriction of output through these strikes, with the exception of a few orders that have been lost, but the men's societies have been greatly impoverished, and the spirit the men have shown of disregard of the interests of their societies' officials has caused the employers to resolve upon more resolute action in the future by deciding not to allow the temporizing that has taken place in the past, of which so much advantage has been taken, but that all questions of wages shall hereafter be dealt with simultaneously in English and Scotch yards. It is to be noted as one result of the depression that shipowners both in Great Britain and abroad have had their attention called to the serious loss entailed financially by the wasteful competition that exists. Mr. John White writing on this aspect of the question evidently from the owners' point of view observes: "During the year arrangements, which it is to be hoped will continue, have been made between the various important lines in the Atlantic trade to terminate the rate-cutting in passenger rates. Similar peaceful arrangements have been made in connection with the general cargo freights between Brazil and the Continent and United States in the general trade between the United States and West India; the United States and Mediterranean trade, also be-

tween large German companies trading in many different directions. The acute depression has been evidenced by the laying up of steamers in foreign ports, such as in the East, River Plate and Mediterranean, with their crews on full pay. The tonnage laid up at home and abroad is about 7,000,000 tons of steamers. About 50 Greek steamers were laid up at one time in the Piræus, which is proof of the wretched condition of the Mediterranean trade, for it is certain no ship can make a profit if our Hellenic friends cannot. It may be observed that the simple effect of the owners' action is to create a series of gigantic rings, which it is claimed have worked so much damage to British interests in Singapore and Penang. The production of the past year in British yards has been about 900,000 tons of merchant steamers—only a little more than one-half the production of the previous year, and much less than one-half the total in 1906. Of the past year's production, one-fourth was built by three yards—viz., Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, 196,528 tons; Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., Belfast, 50,323 tons; Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, 61,580 tons. The production of the past year is the smallest for 20 years, with the exception of 1893; but it must be remembered the tonnage is steamers (as more effective than sailing ships), although a good proportion represents special vessels, such as fast passenger boats, and an increasing number of oil-carriers—a trade now employing many steamers. The tonnage for the foreign owners represents a small amount only of the past year's production, and few orders for these owners have been given during the year. Foreign owners have suffered equally, if not more acutely than British owners, in their various services; indeed, some orders for new steamers for Continental accounts are reported to have been cancelled. Japanese shipbuilding and owning, which developed so rapidly, has suffered severely, notwithstanding the subsidies given by the Japanese Government. With regard to the trade in the Far East it is recorded that business is in the most deplorable condition, necessitating even Japanese tonnage to lay up. The low rate of five cents per picul accepted, Saigon to Hongkong, is proof of this. Rates from West Coast America have been extremely low, produced by the large amount of tonnage sent out with coals for the American fleet. This caused a number of steamers to be seeking employment, many of which had to book to Australia and accept very low rates for time charter—there as low as 2/- per ton d.w. being accepted. The case oil trade from the United States to Australia, China, and Japan has employed a large amount of tonnage, but at low rates. Indian business, coasting and homeward, has been very poor throughout the year. At the same time the prospects are stated to be brightening and the reduced production of tonnage during the past two years has contributed to readjust the position created by the over-supply of speculative production in previous years.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE usual weekly concert at the Seamen's Institute will be held on Wednesday next. The programme, which has been arranged by Mrs. Broughall, promises to be a very good one. There will be no concert this evening.

AN American, by name C. J. Merchant, alias C. Jones, was arrested by Detective-Sergeant Wilson, yesterday, on a charge of embezzlement. Merchant, otherwise Jones, was alleged to have embezzled 650 pesos in Manila. The case was remanded.

ALTHOUGH the invitations to the A.D.C.'s "Country Girl" dance on the 26th inst. state "fancy dress optional," the Committee expect that as many of their guests as possible will appear in fancy costume. Admission to the dance will be by invitation card only.

THE nuisance caused by squeaking wheelbarrows at Kowloon seems to be attracting the attention of the police. Yesterday, seven wheelbarrow men were arrested for this offence, and at the Police Court, to-day, paid a dollar each for the noise they created.

THE COLONIAL CEMETERY.

BURNING OF JOSS STICKS.

The following letter was received above the signature of Mr. T. Funatsu, the Japanese Consul, in connection with the burning of Joss sticks in the Colonial Cemetery during a Japanese burial:

Japanese Consulate, 6th February, 1909.

Dear Mr. Hutchinson, I have received your two letters this morning. Regarding the Japanese burial ceremony, it is the fact that we usually burn Joss sticks according to Buddhist custom. Yours very sincerely,

T. FUNATSU.

Mr. R. O. Hutchinson intimated (6.20 p.m.)—The burning of Joss sticks is part of the ceremony in Japanese burials. At the Colonial Cemetery, Japanese are buried in a part of the cemetery which is more or less separate from the rest. I do not see that the burning of Joss sticks during the ceremony in that part of the Cemetery can be reasonably objected to, and would recommend that the Inspector be instructed that it is not necessary to take action to stop Joss sticks during a Japanese burial.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper—I cannot agree with the proposal. The bye-laws against Joss sticks were fully discussed by the Board and approved of by the Legislative Council.

RACING "TIPS."

Never have the races in Hongkong presented so many difficulties in the way of prognostications as to result of events as this year's meeting. I shall make bold to declare that to attend who drank the early coffee can with any degree of safety or accuracy suggest the winners on this occasion.

The weather to start with has been of such an unfavourable character that it has been practically impossible to judge of the true running powers of the horses engaged.

I will attempt, however, to submit, in accordance with my practice in previous years, a number of my favourites. But don't blame me if at this meeting my prophecies fail to meet with your approval.

Here they are—

THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—1—Stardial Clocks. 2—Gunduck. 3—Senath.

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—1—Dart. 2—Grey Back. 3—Waxen Chief.

THE VICTORIA STAKES.—1—Jubilee Rose. 2—Ard Patrick. 3—Kirkwood.

THE VALLEY STAKES.—1—Killarney Rose (if it starts). 2—Strathmill. 3—Barry.

THE FOCHOW CUP.—1—Aural. 2—Quorn. 3—Compton.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—1—Dart of Trial. 2—Snowflake Rose. 3—Achilles.

THE GARRISON CUP.—1—Bohemian Chief. 2—Kiston. 3—Off Chance.

THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—1—Argyll. 2—Misquith. 3—Ferne.

THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—1—Coxcomb. 2—Kirkwood. 3—Silurup Cup.

THE RACING STAKES.—1—Black Sheep. 2—Little Dot Rose. 3—Tor.

Riding Box.

"A Reader" favours us with the following selections for to-morrow's events:

WONG-NEI-CHONG—Gunduck.

MAIDEN.—(1) Little Gem Rose; (2) Misquith; (3) Strathmill.

VICTORIA.—(1) Jubilee Rose; (2) Double Zero; (3) Senath.

VALLEY.—Barry; (2) Little Dot Rose; (3) Tor.

FOCHOW.—(1) Buxey's Stander; (2) Sattle; (3) Giesler.

TRIAL PLATE.—(1) Réve d'Or Rose; (2) Strathmill; (3) Gath.

GARRISON.—(1) Barry; (2) Grey Tick; (3) Absteiner.

PROFESSIONAL.—(1) Snowflake Rose; (2) Volga; (3) Achilles.

HONGKONG CLUB.—(1) Buxey's; (2) Sattle; or Herald.

RACING.—(1) Sir Joseph; (2) Killarney Rose.

BAKE-HOUSES AND DAIRIES.

BYE-LAWS FOR FLOOR SURFACES.

The following minute by the Medical Officer of Health inquiring whether the new bye-laws re floor surfaces of bake-houses, dairies and laundries are to be enforced in places already licensed or only in the cases of applications for new licenses was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:

"I should be glad to know whether the new bye-laws re floor surfaces of bake-houses, dairies and laundries are to be enforced in places already licensed or only in the cases of applications for new licenses.

Laundries already possessing licenses are not re-licensed every year; it is therefore doubtful whether the bye-law can be enforced unless the floor of the laundry requires relaying or making good.

Bake-houses and dairies are re-licensed every year, and so, I suppose, the renewal can be refused unless the bye-law be complied with. I find that in some cases renewals have been granted, although the bye-law is not strictly complied with. Some bakeries are paved with Canton tiles. This has not been reported as a defect when the tiled floor has been in good repair. Will the Board agree that in future no license shall be granted or renewal for bake-houses and dairies unless the floor is strictly in accordance with the bye-laws and declare Canton tiles to be material not approved for the floor surface?

5.20 p.m.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated:—Enforce the bye-laws.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

FIFTH SESSION.

The N. G. D. News of 10th inst. says:—The fifth sessions opened at 10.30 a.m. yesterday. Mr. J. B. Brunyate occupied the whole of the morning sitting in presenting a report dealing with the Opium and Morphine question as it concerns India and Burma. The Commission rose at 12.45 p.m.

On re-assembling at 2.15 p.m., Monsieur Retard handed in a report on the use of Opium and its derivatives in France, and made a few remarks summarizing the position as regards the measures taken in the French Concessions at Shanghai for controlling the sale and consumption of Opium. He was followed by Monsieur Brenier, who gave a résumé of a report concerning Opium in French Indo-China.

The chief delegate for Portugal, Senhor O. G. Potier, presented a report covering the situation as regards Opium in Macao, and promised a further Memorandum on Portugal and her colonies as soon as he was in receipt of the necessary data.

The reports for Austria-Hungary, Italy and Persia will be ready for presentation to the Commission on Friday, and that for Russia will follow at a later date.

The Commission adjourned at 5.30 p.m. until Friday morning.

The cruiser Hawk left Portsmouth on 12th ult. with relief crews for several destroyers and gunboats on the China Station. Her departure was delayed last Saturday.

For removing the dead body of a newly-born infant without a permit from the Sanitary Board authorities, a colic was, in the Police Court, to-day, fined \$100. The alternative was three months' imprisonment.

Hongkong University Scheme.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARDS THE ATTAINMENT OF THE SCHEME.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to consider the proposal to establish a University in Hongkong, was held this forenoon at which His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard presided. The Committee, most of whom were present at the meeting, consist of the following gentlemen:—His Lordship the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, B. N. Mody, Esq., The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., The Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, and Mr. C. Clementi.

The Sub-Committee comprise the following gentlemen:—

Yuen Fat Hong; Chan Chun Chuen, Ko Shun Kum, Ng Hon Chi; Hop Hing Hong; O Tui Nam, Wing Sui Nam, Liu Yam Chuen; Kwong Mau Tui, Chiu U Tin, Chin Chuan Sam; Ming Shun Hong; Sin Uo Fat; Ng Uo Hing Hong; Ng Li Hing; Uo Lung Hong; Tang Wai Him; Hung Ki Hong; Chu Si U; King Wo Hong; Chan Lock Chuen; Kwong Oo Wing Hong; Uo Wan Kiu; Chip Wo Hong; Lai Shun Hong; Man Cheung Uo Hong; Uo Lai Chuen; King Uo Hong; Uo Oi U; Kwan Mau Hong; Lau Siu Chuen; Li Sau Hing; Sing Tak Ho; Mui Kai Nam; Ming Sun Ho; Tse Yam Chi; Yat On Ho; Tam Hok Po; Po Lung Californian and Australian firm; Ku Fui Shan; On Wing Californian and Australian firm; Chan Chik Ping; Ming Ki Californian and Australian firm; Chan Sau Hin; Hip On Oo; Chan Siu Ki; Tung On Oo; Leung Pui Chi; Lau Wan Kai; Yau Wo Co; Tong Tze Sui; Chan Kik Sun; Chap Sing Co; Lo Cho Sui; Sin On Steamship Co; Chan Siu Fan; Po On Co; U Chu Wan; Sam Wong Co; U Yuk Chi; Ho Sing Chan; Sincere Co; Ma Ying Pui; Wong Chung Wa Co; Wong Fik Shan; See Wo; Pui Yau Chuen; Wang Bing; Lo Kit Ping; Chiu Leung Tai; Au Chak Man; Kwong Wing Sang; Lo Kwan Ting; Yau Cheung; Chan King Wan; Chin Cheung; Chan Cheuk Hing; Tung Ki; Tse Si Ping; Kwok Yiu Uo; Shun Ki; Cheung Cheung Chi; Ki Hing Pawn-shop; Li Yau Chuen; Chuen Cheung Wing; Wong Fa Nung; Uo Sing Co; Lai Yung Sang; Uo Hing Tung Co; Chan Kai Ming; Hong Fat Yau; Wo Ki Hong; Yung Siu Pu; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Lau Pui Chik; Chartered Bank; Yung Yik Ting; International Bank; Ho Huk San; Siu Hu Yuen; Holland Bank; Leung Kiu Oo; Dutch Bank; Yung Kiu Pong; Fitch Bank; Kwok Siu Lau; Netherlands Bank; Chan Ngai Ting; Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Tsang Si Kai; Douglas Co; Chan Chik Yee; Jardine; Chan Kang U; Ho Fook, otherwise Ho Chak Sing; Butterfield and Swire; Ho Koi Tong, otherwise Hui Kai Sang; Mok Tso Chuen; Mok Yik Lim; Siu Li Hong; Uo Hoi Chan; Holland and China Trading Co; Tong Lai Chuen; Kowloon Godown Co; Wong Kam Fui; Jardine Sugar Refinery; Tse Lap Chi; Tai Wo Hong; Yip Shun Kwei; Shewan Tomes; Fung Wai Chuen; Watson and Co; Lau Chu Pak; Standard Oil; Wong Siu Tong; Jebien & Co; Chan Uo Ting; Hongkong Hotel; Siu Po Sum; Kowloon West Godown; Hung Tin Leung; Lai Kwai Fui, c/o The Chun On Fire Insurance Co, Ltd; Wong Wing Siu; c/o The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk; Uo Yik Nam; c/o Fat Kee, No. 226, Des Voeux Road Central; Cheung Sum Wo; No. 5, Gleesley; Kwan Sum Yiu; Dr. Kwan Sum Yiu, 18A, Stanley Street; To Kok Sun; Alice Memorial Hospital; Wan Mun Kai; Dr. Wan Mun Kai, No. 12, D'Almeida Street; S. W. Tse, 28A, Des Voeux Road Central; Sin Tak Fan; Messrs. Ewins and Harston; Chan Sui Pak; Chinese Commercial Union; Wan Yuen; The Universal Circulating Harold; Luk Hing Nam; Ngan Koi Po; Chinese Mail; Luk Pak Chau; The Daily Press; Au Tung Chi, c/o Dr. Wan Mun Kai; Lai Uo Chun; Ah Fong, photographer.

His Excellency the Governor said:—Gentlemen, There is no need, I think, for me to address you in any detail in regard to the object which has brought us together to-day, for you have already seen the lengthy statement which I drew up; which, by the personal exertions of Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Lau Chai Pak has been translated into Chinese. That statement sets out the object we have in view in establishing a University in Hongkong, and it also explains the nature of the task we have before us if the scheme is to be a success. In a word, it is this. Mr. Mody offers to erect the buildings whatever they may cost, in accordance with the design submitted, provided we can raise an adequate endowment fund. Some of the leading members of the community have discussed the matter with me, and we came to the conclusion that an adequate endowment meant a sum of about a million dollars. Mr. Mody has consented to keep his offer open for 6 months, but if within that period we shall have succeeded in raising a very substantial part of the money required, I have no doubt he will consent to an extension of the time. It will, however, be necessary to show that we already have a very substantial part of it in hand and in sight before we ask for an extension of time. In the meantime, I have asked the Secretary of State's sanction to devote the fine site near the junction of the Bonham and Pokfulam Roads to the purpose; and I await his reply, and have no reason to think that it will be other than favourable.

I have appointed a Committee of eleven under my own Presidency, to deal with all questions regarding this scheme, and they are met together to-day for the first time. The Chinese community are represented on this Committee by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk. I have also on their suggestion appointed you, gentlemen, to be a

Sub-Committee for the purpose of raising funds. It will be for you to elect your own Chairman, and to organise yourselves in such a way as you may think fit with the object of dividing the work into special departments and appealing to different communities. You are at liberty to add to your numbers any other Chinese gentlemen you desire, first submitting their names through the Secretary of the Committee for my information and final approval. I propose that when the University is built, we shall place in the Main Entrance Hall a board upon which will be inscribed the names of those gentlemen who have given the most liberal donations to the Endowment Fund—some above a certain limit which we will fix later—so that all those who in future years are students in the University may learn with gratitude the names of the benefactors to whom they owe the opportunities they enjoy of acquiring a liberal education in this Colony.

For my own part I have not been idle. I have written to the British Minister in Peking asking him to inform the Chinese Government of our project and to invite their support. So himself is a strong supporter of the scheme. I have written also to the Secretary of State, as I have already told you, and to the Government of India, and to the Governor of the Straits Settlements. I have not yet had time for any reply. I have written to the China Association and though no reply is yet due the President, Mr. Scott, who was lately here, most thoroughly assured me of his support, and said he would do all in his power to gain support in England. I have written to the Chancellor of the Oxford University, Lord Curzon, and to the Viceroy of Canton, and to Lord Elgin, lately Secretary for the Colonies and to other people as well, including the Municipality of Shanghai. The Chairman replies that he believes the Municipal Council of that Settlement are unanimous in the view that the scheme is entitled to the cordial support of all, and he will reply more fully later on. But, gentlemen, though I hope and believe I shall succeed in obtaining a wide sympathy and support for this scheme among my own countrymen in England and elsewhere I must remind you that the project is primarily for the Chinese, and I look to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. I have not been very long in the Far East but I have been long enough to learn that where funds are required to some great and good purpose the Chinese are not wont to look to others. They are wont to help themselves, and to subscribe with a liberality which I believe to be unrivalled by any other nation. Your presence here to-day, your willingness to come forward and undertake this heavy task of collecting funds proves that you consider this project to be a great and good one making for progress and enlightenment, and enabling the Chinese to hold their own among the educated and civilized nations of the world. Since you have that faith in you, I have no fear but that you will succeed in your task of raising the funds which is required. Your generous companions in China, in the Straits, in Java, in Siam and elsewhere will, I feel sure, help us liberally, for they too will benefit by this University to which they can send their sons. Nothing that I can do to forward the scheme will be left undone, and I shall be glad at any time to receive any suggestions which your Sub-committee may wish to put forward, but it is to yourselves that I look principally to make this project a success.

Before I sit down I will draw your attention to one or two points in this scheme which I wish to particularly emphasise:

1. That this University will not be a rival or in any way antagonistic to Universities, or other educational establishments in China. It will work cordially in co-operation with them seeking to afford an additional means of higher education in a place well adapted for the purpose by its situation, its Chinese population, its work-shops and hospitals and its local teaching staff.

2. That our object is to educate men who will be of practical use to China, as engineers, doctors, surveyors, electricians, &c. and also, I hope, as officials, administrators and governors. For the latter, I hope, we may be able to establish an Arts degree, which shall embrace instruction in Chinese literature and classics as well as in the History and Ethics of the Western races.

3. Finally we are unanimous that the graduates of Hongkong shall be men of the highest moral character—patriotic and broad-minded, and to this end we desire that during their College course they shall be under the best influences, in touch with the leading Chinese citizens of this Colony, and under the close supervision of able and high-minded tutors.

Gentlemen, I wish you every success in the task you have undertaken, and I feel sure that your efforts will bring this project to a successful issue.

4. Finally I would impress upon you that our University will only issue degrees of the same value as degrees conferred by Universities in England. I do not desire to establish a University which will confer any inferior degree, which will not be recognised in England, nor can we obtain a Royal Charter for any lesser standard.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech a meeting of the sub-committee was held. After some brief remarks, Mr. Ho Fook proposed the appointment of Hon. Dr. Ho Kai as president of the sub-committee with Mr. S. W. Tse as secretary.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded.

Motion carried unanimously.

That was all the business.

The Diadem, cruiser, which has had an extensive refit, since returning from the China Station, will be commissioned shortly for service in the Portsmouth Division of the Home Fleet.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton J. Stabb left London last month for New York en route to Japan. A stay of about ten days will be made in New York, and Hongkong will be reached about the middle of March.

Campaign Against Rats.

USE OF FERRETS AS DESTROYERS.

COMMUNICATION FROM CAPE TOWN.

The following comprehensive paper covering considerable space relative to the use of ferrets as agents for destroying rats was received from the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony of Cape Town and laid on the table at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:

Department of Public Health, 55, Parliament Street, Cape Town, 23rd December, 1908.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. S.B.C. 4916/A, of the 17th ultimo, in which you ask for information concerning the use of ferrets in Cape Colony during epidemics of plague, amongst rodents, and in reply am pleased to be able to furnish you with the following particulars:

Soon after plague first broke out in Cape Town in 1901, this Government imported 350 ferrets from England; these ferrets were selected with the greatest care and were all supposed to have had and got over distemper. They proved absolutely useless.

The whole area was swarming with rodents, and the ramifications of the rat holes were extraordinary, and it was quite a common experience to put a ferret down a rat hole in one house and to have it appear in another some distance away. The ferrets frequently came across nests of young rats and the carcasses of rats dead from plague, and gorged themselves so that they were unable to get back through the hole, and while in this state, they were often lost or were set upon and killed by adult rats.

Apart from the above, however, the ferrets themselves proved to be exceedingly susceptible to plague, and a very large percentage of the animals employed died of plague soon after they were used. The exact percentage I am afraid I am unable to definitely state, as no exact records exist, for at that time the Department was working at a very high pressure owing to the necessity for safe-guarding the military stores, the loss of which might have seriously hampered operations in the War. I believe, however, fully 50 or 60 per cent. actually were proved to have died from plague. A very large number died also from what was at the time believed to be dysentery, but which was probably also plague. At any rate, within a few weeks, the whole 350 had died, with the exception, I believe, of two, which were handed over to the Town Council.

In subsequent operations, we never used ferrets again, but I believe that elsewhere—notably in India—the Plague Officers have had the same experience.

In dealing with the different outbreaks of plague which have from time to time occurred in this Colony, almost every possible method for exterminating rats has been tried, and a large number of experiments upon rats living under natural conditions have been conducted by the Officers of the Department. The effect of carbon dioxide gas was tried without result; also the pouring of carbon bisulphide into rat holes, but as some premises were nearly blown up in the course of using the latter, it was abandoned without further trial. A long and costly series of experiments was carried out with the Danysz virus, and a bacteriologist was brought out from England for the purpose, but no results were achieved worth anything. During the course of the latter experiments we had a number of rats isolated in a cellar and counted from day to day; these were fed with bread soaked in freshly prepared cultures, and although a few rodents at the first meal died, the greater number which survived appeared to flourish on the diet subsequently.

We have also tried the much-advertised "Ratin," this is useless—in this climate, at any rate. Almost every variety of trap and poison invented has also been tried and given up. At the present time, when an outbreak of plague occurs, we depend to a very large extent on bird lime for catching rodents. I do not know whether your Department has ever given this a trial, but if not, the following notes regarding its use may be of interest:

The bird lime should be spread about a quarter of an inch thick on pieces of board, which should be placed on beams and in front of rat holes and other places frequented by rodents. It may also be used by baiting boards prepared in the same manner. Bird lime is also useful in the course of disinfecting operations in isolating stacks of infected goods, where isolating screens cannot be inserted, to prevent infected rodents migrating to the disinfected portions of a store. The ordinary bird lime appears to be of very little use, but the best Japanese bird lime gives excellent results, and in plague epidemics, this Government purchases very large quantities of it.

If there is any further information on the subject which you may require, I shall be pleased to furnish the same. I have, etc.

A. J. GREGORY.

RACE PONY SHOT.

SAD ACCIDENT ON THE RACE-COURSE.

Sir, one of the most promising race ponies imported into the Colony, and who was expected to distinguish himself at the race meeting—which, by the way, begins to-morrow at half-past eleven a.m.—was shot yesterday morning. It would appear that Sir, who was owned by Lieut. Leader, of the R.F.A., and ridden by Mr. Vida, was being put in a certain distance in the final gallop. Arriving at a certain point the pony stumbled and fell, pitching his rider over his head. Mr. Vida was, fortunately, not injured. Of course, he received a shock, but on examination Sir was found to have broken a leg. The only thing that remained was to put the animal out of pain, and this was done. Those who were at the course regretted the accident, and sympathy went to the owner of the pony whose chances in the race were considered good.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

HSU HSI-CHANG DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 14th February.

A Censor has memorialized the Throne to the effect that Hsu Hsi-chang (who has been appointed substantive President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications) is not conversant with railway, shipping and postal affairs; he is therefore incompetent for the post. The memorial has been shelved.

Later.

The Prince Regent has instructed Lei Tin-lam, Acting President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, to effect reforms in the Ministry and to discharge super-numerary officials.

Lei was also enjoined not to fall into the errors of the former President, Chan Pik, who had been cashiered.

Later.

Lei Tin-lam has taken up the duties of President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. He has begun by reducing considerably the salaries of officials, including Leung Tse-yi's emoluments.

Tso has decided to resign.

Viceroy Chung of Canton proposes to take the latter official back into the service of his provincial administration with a view to placing him in charge of railway affairs within the province.

Later.

Hsu Hsi-chang has telegraphed to Sub-Secretary Chang Chih-tung strongly urging that he should not be appointed to the Presidency of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, since he is apprehensive lest, the post being an important one, he will invite jealousy (from among his brother officials).

Later.

Up to the present, already seventeen officials have resigned their offices from the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

APPLICATION FOR EXHUMATION.

QUESTION OF RE-INTERMENTS.

The following application, dated 18th January, for an exhumation permit and reburial in the Colonial Cemetery, was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:

Sir, I have the honour to apply for the purchase of a site for four new graves in the Colonial Cemetery for burying the bodies of my deceased father Chua Tai Kwong, late of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, my deceased mother Chang Shi, my deceased brother Chua Siu Ying, and my deceased adopted mother Cheung Shi.

It is also necessary that an exhumation order be granted to me for the removal of my father's remains (grave No. 4593, the ownership of which I will give up) in the Colonial Cemetery to the new site in the same Cemetery, as it is my intention to bury them all in the same place, so that a better grave may be put up, as the present site of my father's grave being too narrow, will not allow of any improvement being made.

Hoping you will kindly favour me with the necessary permission, I have, etc.

CHAN YUI TONG

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minutes:—This matter had better stand over until we know from the Law Officer who has the power to grant permits for exhumation. At any rate, I am strongly against allowing our Cemetery to be used for re-interments of bodies from Chinese cemeteries.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—Can bodies from cemeteries other than Chinese be re-interred in this Cemetery?

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 14th February, 1909:

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	360	167
Chinese	208	4,334
Total	568	4,501

REPAIRING A DAMAGED SHIP.

CLAIM FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Additional evidence was taken by Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, today, in connection with the action brought by the Yee Fat Company, of 62, Des Voeux Road West, who sued a contractor named Keng F. A. 1, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat, to recover the sum of \$582, being for goods removed by the defendant and alleged to have been wrongfully detained, and for damages.

In this matter it was stated that the plaintiffs as owners of the steamer *Aeolus* entered into a contract with the defendant in respect of certain wood work for the vessel. At the time the agreement was signed the *Aeolus* was lying off Tai-kok-tui. On the day defendant started the work there was a strong wind blowing and the ship had a considerable list. The defendant confessed that he could not work under such conditions and told plaintiffs that he would remove all the ship's wood-work and take it ashore, where the work would be done. The wood-work was removed; plaintiffs advanced defendant the sum of \$150; but the work was never completed, and defendant still held the wood he removed from the ship.

At this morning's hearing Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow, and Morrell) for the plaintiffs, called Mr. J. T. Douglas, marine surveyor, who observed that when he examined the vessel hardly any work had been done—not ten per cent. even. The work shown in the specification was carpenter's work. When he visited the vessel her hold was full of water. In order to proceed with the work deck beams would have to be removed, which would take about a week. But after her hold could not have been pumped out owing to the number of holes in the bottom of the ship. Using reasonable expedition the defendants, in witness's opinion, had only done a week's work. Subject to the deck beams and the ship's bottom being repaired the carpentering work would have been completed in about six weeks.

The Court (to Mr. Goldring)—You are suing for the return of this wood?—Yes, my Lord, and in the alternative damages. (To Mr. Thomson)—You have no counter-claim?—No, my Lord. What we say is that we have a lien on the wood. If they pay us for the work we have done they can have the wood.

(To the witness)—Everything on board was very old?—Yes.

How long was she on the rocks?—About two months.

By Mr. Goldring—Witness saw the specification to the contract. It was possible for the defendant to have had the work done on shore and fitted the ship in six weeks. Witness thought \$200 was too much to pay for the work he had inspected, and what little he saw was merely patch-work.

Cross-examined by Mr. O. D. Thomson—When he said that \$200 was too much he meant the work done and did not include the stripping of the ship. It would cost \$5,000 to complete the work. The ship even up to now is not ready for work to begin.

Mr. Thomson submitted that before the plaintiffs cancelled the contract they should have given the defendant a chance to finish the work. There was no stipulated time stated in the contract for the defendant to complete the work, but he was to do it in a "reasonable" time.

Two more witnesses were called, and judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for \$150 and costs.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13rd February.

The output of subsidiary coins of the value of 20 cents during last year by the Canton Mint was considerably less than that of preceding years. The profit derived from minting was only a little over \$100,000, being some \$50,000 less than that of the year before.

S. S. "TAI ON" COLLISION CASE. With reference to the collision case between the steamer *Tai On* and the junk belonging to the theatrical troupe King Wah Yuck, the British Judge from Shanghai, after hearing the evidence at the Court of Inquiry at the British Consulate, in the presence of the British Consul-General, called on the Viceroy yesterday and informed His Excellency that he would not be able to give his decision in the case until after he has returned to Shanghai.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

In reply to the petition of Fung Tick Son, who requested the Viceroy to communicate with the Portuguese Consul at Canton respecting the *Fatshan* incident, the Viceroy stated that he had not received any reply to his despatches from the Consul as to the fixing of a day for the hearing of the case, and that H. E. would again write to the Consul urging him to fix a day as soon as possible to hear and settle the case.

HARBOUR COLLISION. Yesterday morning a cargo-boat, while endeavouring to cross the bows of the steamer *Pontam*, when the latter was approaching her wharf on arrival from Hongkong, was considerably damaged, but fortunately there were no lives lost.

FLOWER-BOAT FIRE.

During the past two days the members of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital have been engaged in their work of looking for dead bodies in the harbour after the fire at the pleasure resort of Tai-sha-tai; three more corpses were picked up on the 14th instant and two on the following day.

TAI I is a cook in the employ of a compradore at 74, Queen's Road East. At an early hour this morning Tai discovered that he had some business to transact in the city. Before leaving the premises, however, Tai took away a ham and was caught red-handed. Seized—Four (last day).

HONGKONG ICE CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-eighth annual report is as follows:—

The general managers have pleasure in submitting a statement of the company's accounts for the year 1908.

Including \$4,578.41 brought forward from the previous year, and after deducting \$10,000 paid as an interim dividend of \$4 per share, the balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$116,475.03 which it is recommended should be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend of \$5 per share \$75,000.00
Provision for contingencies 30,000.00
To write off property a/c 2,000.00
To write off launch & lighter a/c 1,818.90
To carry forward 7,616.13

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Capital, 5,000 shares of \$25 each \$125,000.00

Accounts payable 3,112.71

Ammonia reserve account 8,443.69

Provision for contingencies 120,000.00

Profit and loss account 116,475.03

\$375,031.43

Assets.

Land, buildings, plant and machinery as per last account \$150,000.00

Less written off per last report 23,000.00

\$127,000.00

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. share, as per last account, 215.00

China Fire Insurance Co. share, as per last account, 85.00

Canton Insurance Office share, as per last account, 120.00

Launch, as per last account, 5,725.00

Since paid, final instalment, 6,013.21

Buoy and moorings, &c., 122.69

Lighter 11,858.90

Cash in hand 4,439.45

Cash in bank 71.26

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank on current account 40,561.46

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank on deposit 93,306.02

Mortgages 46,000.02

Loan (secured by mortgage at Yokohama Yen 23,250) 25,000.00

Hongkong Club debentures, at par 20,000.00

Outstanding accounts 6,353.41

Accounts receivable 2,062.24

Ice in stock 300.00

Coal in stock 310.00

Fire insurance, unexpired premium 128.64

Marine insurance, unexpired premium 176.07

\$375,031.43

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the Year ended 31st December, 1908.

To General managers' commission, \$2,000.00

Auditor's fee, 150.00

Interim dividend of 10% paid on 22nd Aug., 1908, 20,000.00

Balance, 116,475.03

\$138,625.03

By Balance brought forward from last year \$4,578.41

By Ice sales and cold storage charges, less working expenses, 112,346.32

By Rents received (less Crown rent and taxes paid) 1,043.74

By Interest and dividends 9,641.56

By Transfer fees 14.00

\$138,625.03

A QUESTION OF NAMES.

THE DOINGS OF TWO MEN BEARING THE SAME NAME.

During the hearing of a case in the Supreme Court, this morning, the defendant was asked whether he was acquainted with a man named "Lee Kee."

"Yes, I know Lee Kee," was the reply. "And after a pause—"But he is in the country."

Mr. Justice Gompertz (to Mr. Goldring)—Is this man Lee Kee here?—Yes.

Lee Kee, who is about seventy years of age, was brought before the defendant, who denied that he was the Lee Kee referred to.

Mr. Goldring—Do you know this man? Defendant—Yes. His name is Lee Kee. I thought you said that Lee Kee was in the country?—And so he is.

How is that?—The Lee Kee in the country is a native of Nam Tan.

And this man here?—He is a Lee Kee also. Isn't that strange? Where does this man come from?—I don't know; but I know he resides at Sham-shui-po.

You said you knew both Lee Kees?—Yes. What firm did the one in the country belong to?—The Kwong Wing Sing.

And the one in Court?—The Kwong Wing Chan.

Isn't that funny?—I don't know.

Now, isn't it a fact that the Lee Kee in the country stole this Lee Kee's firm's name to cut him out?—I can't say.

And the defendant was asked to stand down.

WONG HO and Ling In, two coolies, were arraigned in the Police Court, this morning, charged with theft. It was alleged that the defendants forced an entrance into the District Station and stole property valued at \$17.50. This charge was not proved, and the accused were brought in guilty of being in possession of the property. They were each given three months' hard labour.

Duty on Sugar.

JAPANESE CUSTOMS DUTY TO BE INCREASED TO 50 PER CENT.

HEAVY DECREASE IN JAPANESE EXPORT.

Tokyo, 28th January.

The Committee on the Bill relating to the reimbursement of Customs' duty on sugar resumed its sitting to-day at 11 a.m.

The proceedings were opened by the reply of Mr. Sakurai, Director of the Revenue Bureau, to the question put, the previous day in regard to the quantity of sugar on which the excise was imposed in Formosa, and the amount of excise thereon during the period from April to November last year. Mr. Sakurai gave the following figures:—

QUANTITY. AMOUNT OF

kin. EXCISE.

First quality 70,000,000 Y3,100,000

Second quality 30,000,000 175,000

Third quality 35,000,000 3,075,000

Fourth quality 38,000,000 3,800,000

Mr. Nakagawa Toranosuke, for Tokushima prefecture, said that the authorities appeared to be protecting the Formosan sugar industry by imposing excise at a lower rate on sugar produced in the colony, and asked whether such was the case. A Government delegate on the Bill had said, continued Mr. Nakagawa, that the existing Conventional Tariff on sugar would be repealed in July 1911, and that the import duty would be raised to 50 per cent. If this were done, there would be no necessity for reimbursing the duty on imported crude sugar; as Japanese and foreign sugar would be placed on an equal footing; but what would be done when sugar-refining mills were started in Formosa and competition ensued between the mills in Japan Proper and those in Formosa?

Mr. Sakurai, Director of the Revenue Bureau, stated that no discrimination whatever was made in favour of Formosan sugar in the imposition of excise. The Government policy in dealing with the sugar industry was to encourage the production of crude sugar in Formosa, the Luchus, and Oshima, and to supply raw material to the sugar-refining mills in Japan Proper. It was doubtful whether the sugar industry in Japan (including Formosa) would develop by 1911 to such an extent as to be capable of supplying all the wants of the sugar-refining mills in Japan; which consumed 500,000,000 kin of crude sugar.

In 1911 the existing foreign Treaties were to be revised, and the Conventional Tariff on sugar of 10 per cent. would be replaced by 50 per cent. according to the Statutory Import Tariff, and the rate of 8 1/2 per cent per 100 kin now imposed on imported refined sugar would be increased to 13 1/2.

Mr. Nishimura Shintaro, a Progressist, for Hyogo prefecture, wanted to know the amount of excise imposed on sugar shipped from Formosa to Japan Proper, and said it was an open secret that third quality produced in Formosa was treated as second or first quality in the matter of excise.

Mr. Hasama, a Secretary in the Formosan Government, rose to answer Mr. Nishimura. He said that the Formosan Government hoped to produce in Formosa all the sugar required in Japan, and were working hard to develop the cultivation of the cane and to improve the quality of sugar, as well as the fertilizer used in its cultivation. In Java about 150,000 kin of sugar-cane was produced on one cho of land, while in Formosa at one time the yield was not more than 45,000 kin. As the result of the improvement made in the method of cultivation the output had now increased to between 65,000 and 70,000 kin, and it was expected to be increased to 120,000 kin. There were many sugar mills in Formosa, but with the exception of the Formosa and Ensuiko Sugar Mills, all the rest were quite new, having begun the operation of machinery only this year. The sugar industry in Formosa was only now beginning to grow. This evasion of tax must be strictly suppressed, but leniency should be shown in imposing the excise.

The Government delegate was proceeding to say more when Mr. Nishimura interrupted and said the answer should be brief and to the point. Mr. Nishimura pointed out that the yield of refined sugar exported in 1906 was Y84,000,000, which declined to Y24,000,000 in the following year, and asked what was the reason of the decrease?

Mr. Sakurai, Director of the Revenue Bureau, replied that the export of sugar to China in 1906 amounted to 70,000,000 kin and in 1907 to 14,000,000 kin. The decrease was chiefly due to the depression of trade between the two countries and the financial situation.

Mr. Nishimura said that the Government policy in encouraging the business in the colony was destined to ruin the industry in the home-land, and asked whether the Government did not think it an inconsistent policy.

Mr. Sakurai, Director of the Revenue Bureau, replied that there was no inconsistency. The evasion of tax must be strictly suppressed, but leniency should be shown in imposing the excise.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.—*Japan Chronicle.*

CAPT. CLEMENTI SMITH MARRIED.

At Holy Trinity, Blendworth, Hants, on January 14, Captain Robert Clementi Smith, R.E., son of the Right Hon. Sir Clementi Smith, of The Grange, Welwyn, Herts, was married to Miss Kathleen Margaret Clarke-Jervoise, daughter of Sir Harry Clarke-Jervoise, of South Park, Hants, and Chilwood, Beacon, Sussex. Captain Henderson, a brother officer of the bridegroom, was best man.

The bride wore a gown of soft ivory satin embroidered in silk, and made with yoke and collar of fine English point lace and a net veil bordered with Brussels lace, falling over a wreath of myrtle and lilies of the valley. She carried a bunch of Madonna lilies, and wore a diamond and pearl necklace, given by Sir Harry Clarke-Jervoise. There were five bridesmaids, wearing white Oriental satin dresses, embroidered with silver, and tulle veils over wreaths of myrtle-leaves. The bridegroom gave the bridesmaids bouquets of lilies of the valley and red carnations, and presented himself with green enamel and pink chalcidony.

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE NEXT SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, &c.

MADAME JAYS, LIMITED, will take place on FRIDAY.

the 19th February, 1909, commencing at 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. at their premises, Des Voeux Road Central.

This Sale will include PIECE EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, SUNSHADES, RIBBONS, &c.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

On View from Thursday, the 18th February, 1909.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909. [185]

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

THE Undersigned will hold their Annual Sale of Race Ponies by Public Roup as under:—

on WEDNESDAY,

the 24th February, 1909, at 3 P.M. opposite the City Hall.

About FIFTY LOTS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909. [186]

S.S. "TOURANE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex *St. Madoz* and *Dordogne* and from Bordeaux ex *St. Ville d'Aras*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and extensive Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 22nd February, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd February, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 22nd February, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DE CHAMPORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909. [187]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain J. G. Ollifant, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 20th February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1909. [184]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 17th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

13th February, 1969.

100-443887-100

1. RECEIVED 15th August, 1950.

1990

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

COMMERCIAL

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE

London-Bank T.T.	1/9
Do. demand	1/9 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 3/16
France-Bank T.T.	2/20
America-Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T.	179 1/2
India T.T.	13 1/2
Do. demand	13 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	75 1/2
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	75 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	105 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	105 1/2

4 months' sight L/O	1/9 5/16
5 months' sight L/O	1/9 7/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 months' sight do.	44 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9 1/16
4 months' sight France	2/25
6 months' sight	2/27
4 months' sight Germany	1/84
Bar Silver	23 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	11 3/4

SHIPPING AND MAILS

MAILS DUE

Canadian (Monteagle) 16th inst.	
Canadian (Empress of India) 17th inst.	
English (Delta) 18th inst. 9 a.m.	
Indian (Catherine Apcar) 19th inst.	
German (Prins Waldemar) 3rd prox.	

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Empire* left Sydney on 13th inst., for Queensland Ports, Timor, Manila and this port.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Luetow*, which left here on 10th inst., at noon, arrived at Singapore yesterday, at 10 a.m.

The Apar Co.'s s.s. *Catherine Apcar* from Calcutta, left Singapore on 13th inst., after noon, and may be expected here on 19th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Monteagle* arrived at Shanghai at 8.30 a.m., on 13th inst., and left again at midnight same day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m. on 16th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 10 a.m., on 13th inst., and left again at 6 a.m., Sunday, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m., on 17th inst.

The Silk ex R.M.S. *Empress of Japan*, which left Hongkong on the 16th ult., and Yokohama on the 24th ult., arrived in New York on 12th inst., thus making a transit of 27 days from Hongkong and 10 days from Yokohama.

THE WEATHER

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 15th at 11.30 a.m.—The depression lying over Manchuria yesterday, has moved into the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure has increased considerably over N. China, and given way slightly in the Philippines. It is highest over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins in the East, and over the Yangtze valley in the West.

Gradients continue slight and moderate monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping

Arrivals

Roma, Br. s.s., 2,363, W. Storm, 13th Feb., Cardiff 23rd Dec., 08, Coal—Admiralty.

Polysien, Fr. s.s., 3,533, H. Broc, 14th Feb., Yokohama 16th Feb., Mails and Gen.—M.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623, A. Hansen, 14th Feb., Pakhoi and Hoihow 11th Feb., Gen.—J. & Co.

Heiching, Br. s.s., 1,167, W. C. Passmore, 14th Feb., Fouchow 11th Feb., Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,200, H. Vos, 14th Feb., Sourabaya and Polo Laut 1st Feb., Sugar—Yuen Fa Hong.

Sultan, Br. s.s., 1,275, L. Howard, 14th Feb., Singapore 4th Feb., Sandalwood.—B. & S.

Changchow, Br. s.s., 1,201, A. Partridge, 14th Feb., Shanghai 10th Feb., Salt.—B. & S.

Seminole, Br. s.s., 3,796, H. D. Clarke, 14th Feb., Manila, P.I. 11th Feb., Hemp.—S. O. Co.

Chowling, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möller, 14th Feb., Bangkok 4th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.

Szechuen, Br. s.s., 1,142, Sidford, 14th Feb., Wuhu and Chinkiang 9th Feb., Rice and Groundnuts.—B. & S.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s., 2,888, H. Kooips, 14th Feb., Yokohama 20th Jan., and Moji 9th Feb., Gen.—J. C. L.

Loovok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, C. Schultzen, 14th Feb., Bangkok 4th Feb., and Amoy 6th, Rice.—B. & S.

Rugie, Br. s.s., 5,600, F. Jaeger, 14th Feb., Colombo 3rd Feb., Gen.—H. A. L.

Ningpo, Br. s.s., 1,228, E. Richards, 14th Feb., Canton 13th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Chiyuen, Ch. s.s., 1,777, C. Stewart, 14th Feb., Canton 13th Feb., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kamor, Nor. s.s., 949, S. Falck-Mous, 14th Feb., Canton 13th Feb., Coal.—M. B. K.

Helene, Ger. s.s., 771, J. Jensen, 14th Feb., Tourane and Hoihow 13th Feb., Coal and Gen.—J. & Co.

Tourane, Fr. s.s., 3,104, G. Lancelotti, 15th Feb., Marseilles 17th Jan., and Saigon 14th Feb., Mails and Gen.—Mr. M.

Hangchow, Br. s.s., 999, Mawley, 15th Feb., Cheloo 8th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Cathy, Dan. s.s., 1,419, C. Serme, 15th Feb., Copenhagen 7th Dec., 08, Gen.—B. & S.

Kwanglo, Ger. s.s., 1,468, Froberg, 15th Feb., Shanghai 14th Feb., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 1,424, A. Corbellin, 15th Feb., Haiphong and Hoihow 14th Feb., Gen.—A. R. M.

Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,424, A. E. Sandbach, 15th Feb., Shanghai 14th Feb., and Swatow 14th Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Majaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,169, H. Bromer, 15th Feb., Bangkok and Swatow 14th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.

Sablon, R.M.S. Dut. s.s., 573, Smith, 15th Feb., Palembang 20th Jan., and Tamul 15th Feb., Ballast.—A. P. & Co.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,430, R. Swain, 15th Feb., Melbourne and Manila 13th Feb., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tientsin, Br. s.s., 1,227, G. W. Eady, 15th Feb., Sourabaya 21st Jan., and Samarang 2nd Feb., Sugar.—B. & S.

Linao, Br. s.s., 1,352, C. G. Williams, 15th Feb., Shanghai 11th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Gen.—inter at the Harbour Office

Szechuen, for Canton.

Seminole, for Moji.

Choyang, for Canton.

Iyo Maru, for Shanghai.

Kwanglo, for Canton.

Tjikini, for Muntok.

Wongkoi, for Swatow.

Hangchow, for Canton.

Chihli, for Hoihow.

Ningpo, for Hongay.

Linao, for Canton.

Cathy, for Shanghai.

Kamor, for Hoihow.

Sablon, for Canton.

Subsidiary, for Canton.

Jacob Diederichsen, for Hoihow.

Departures

Feb. 14

Phalwin, for Shanghai.

Yokohama, for Swatow.

Hoihow, for Swatow.

P.I. Ha, for Yokohama.

Zuozui, for Saigon.

Dortmund, for Shanghai.

Pongtong, for Swatow.

Taiskan, for Swatow.

Basile Dollar, for Moji.

Tungking, for Canton.

Feb. 15

Kowloon, for Vladivostok.

Hoihow, for Canton.

Hangchow, for Canton.

Choyang, for Canton.

Tjikini, for Muntok.

Kamor, for Hoihow.

Passengers arrived

Per *Choyang*, from Bangkok—Baroness von Preusschen.

Per *Choyang*, from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. J. Compton, and 17 Chinese.

Per *Cathy*, from Copenhagen—Mr. Miller, up, of Copenhagen, on a round trip.

Per *Kwanglo*, from Shanghai—Messrs. Dick Daly, Curt Hoare, Officer Carter, 200 Chinese, and 6 Japanese.

Per *Hatchling*, from Coast Ports—Messrs. Donald, Rolles, Osborne, Kennell, Capt. and Mrs. Thom, Mr. Wondruff, Masters Thom, Palmer, Jenkins, Whitfield, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Polytechnic*, for Hongkong from Kobe—Mr. Kopp and boy.

Per *Polysien*, for Hongkong from Kobe—Messrs. Napier, McGregory, Pollock, Mrs. Neumann, Messrs. Reid, Crook, Cairns, D'Arrell, Ogilby, and Mrs. Fookman. For Marseilles via Yokohama—Messrs. Ruinat and Muracoli.

From Kobe—5 French Marines, From Shanghai—Messrs. Plo, Renault, Garcia, Lencio, Ferrand, Gouget, Banmann, 3 French Marines, 2 French Sergeants, 1 Corporal, and Miss G. Millat. For Singapore—Mrs. Kelly, and 3 Chinese. For Saigon—Mrs. Nishizaki, and 3 French Soldiers.

Per *Helene*, from Hoihow—Mr. Mathieson, and 150 Chinese.

Per *Heiching*, from Bangkok, &c.—Mrs. Schindewolf, and 45 Chinese.

Passengers departed

Per *Prinses Alice*, for Shanghai—Mrs. A. E. Paine and servant, Dr. Rosse and family, Count Feneon, Messrs. H. ter Meer, O. Muller, Leopold Premyslav, A. A. Brody, Mrs. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dollar.

For Nagasaki—Mr. Sou Yue, Miss Mow and party, and Mr. J. L. Kieve and party.

For Kobe—Messrs. Geo. Combre and G. F. Whitney. For Yokohama—Messrs. G. Welby, Honchard, Chellam, Ip Heng Wa, H. Koopehang, Wong Ling Sai and K. R. Cha.

Shipping Reports

Mr. *Hatchling*, from Coast Ports—Moderate monsoon and fine.

Mr. *Seminole*, from Manila—Kough N.E. monsoon and heavy sea.

Mr. *Szechuen*, from Wuhu and Chinkiang—Fresh monsoon fine weather.

Mr. *Choyang*, from Shanghai via Swatow—Moderate N.E. winds and fine clear weather.

Mr. *Changchow*, from Shanghai—Fine weather, throughout; fresh monsoon south of Turabou.

Mr. *Sultan*, from Singapore—Strong breeze to a moderate gale on approaching land, very high seas after passing Paracels.

Mr. *Simongan*, from Sourabaya via Polo Laut—Fine weather up to Luron, from there to Hongkong strong N.E. monsoon with high sea.

VESSELS IN PORT

STEAMERS

Bujun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,304, F. Fuseno, 9th Feb., Swatow 8th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.

Chunsiang, Br. s.s., 1,418, W. E. Saver, 12th Feb., Passarain 1st Feb., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,143, J. Warrick, 12th Feb., Haiphong and Hoihow 11th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 13th Feb., San Francisco 16th Jan., Honolulu 23rd, Yokohama 5th Feb., Kobe 6th, Nagasaki 8th, and Shanghai 10th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Chinhou, Br. s.s., 1,349, A. Harris, 13th Feb., Canton 14th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Clair-Jobert, Ger. s.s., 1,109, J. Bendixen, 10th Feb., Saigon 4th Feb., Rice—J. & Co.

Dakotah, Br. s.s., 2,593, Ross, 21st Dec., San Francisco 33rd Nov., Kerosine Oil—S. O. Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malkins, 6th Feb., Saigon 1st Feb., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Friithof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 21st Jan., Polo Laut 21st Jan., Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,741, G. Jurgensen, 12th Feb., Saigon 5th Feb., Rice—J. & Co.

Hailan, Br. s.s., 3,770, O. A. Hogg, 13th Feb., Pakhoi and Hoihow 11th Feb., Pigs and Gen.—A. R. M.

Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 9th Feb., Samarang 29th Jan., Sugar.—B. & S.

Ischia, Ital. s.s., 2,481, Belitto, 9th Feb., Singapore 1st Feb., Gen.—C. & Co.

Iyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,918, S. J. G. Parsons, 7th Feb., Seattle via Japan and Shanghai 4th Feb., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, J. G. Olliff, 11th Feb., Moji 6th Feb., Gen.—D. S. & Co. Ltd.

Joyaki Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Labrador, Br. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Labrador, Br. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Labrador, Br. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Labrador, Br. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Labrador, Br. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Labrador, Br. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Labrador, Br. s.s., 1,850, K. Hayashi, 13th Feb., Moji 30th Jan., Coal—Ataka & Co.

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,287, G. Hooker, 24th Jan., Portollongo 17th Jan., Sugar.—B. & S.

Kwaiyang, Br. s.s., 1,044, M. Dawson, 11th Feb., Canton 11th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

Lainsag, Br. s.s., 1,224, F. Wheeler, 9th Feb., Canton via Penang and Singapore 2nd Feb., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,217, F. Naizies, 28th Jan., Bangkok 17th Jan., Rice—meal.

Timbers and Fish.—S. W. & Co.

Manila, Ger. s.s., 1,108, J. Minsten, 7th Feb., Sydney 13th Jan., and Manila 4th Feb., Gen.—M. & Co.

Mauwang, Br. s.s., 1,444, G. S. Weigall, 10th Feb., Sandakan 4th Feb., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,014, G. I. Spinks, 2nd Feb., Hoihow 10th Jan., Sugar.—B. & S.

Numbia, Ger. s.s., 4,384, H. Feldmann, 13th Feb., Portland 9th Jan., Flour and Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Takiat, Ger. s.s., 1,018, Wenzel, 12th Feb., Bangkok 4th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.

Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,220, G. H. Nielsen, 6th Feb., from Rajang, Timber—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Rajah, Br. s.s., 1,200, R. Petersen, 12th Feb., Bangkok via Angbin and Feb., Rice, Salt and Teakwood.—B. & S.

Shinchiu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,939, Saito, 13th Feb., Moji 8th Feb., Coal.—O. S. K.

Shosho Maru, Jap. s.s., 999, I. Ichi, 13th Feb., Amoy 10th Feb., Gen.—O. S. K.

Siberia, Am. s.s., 2,655, A. Dixon, 5th Feb., San Francisco 6th Jan., and Manila 2nd Feb., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Standard, Nor. s.s., 897, H. Bull, 28th Jan., Saigon 22nd Jan., Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,012, F. C. Everett, 13th Feb., Canton 12th Feb., Gen.—Wing Sing.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. Somerville, 12th Feb., Manila 9th Feb., Sugar, Cigars and Tobacco.—B. & S.

Wongkoi, Ger. s.s., 1,140, W. Reher, 9th Feb., Bangkok 28th Jan., and Swatow 8th Feb., Gen.—B. & S.

SAILING VESSELS

Lyndhurst, Br. bark, Parcel, 14th Sept., Bangkok 15th Aug., Case Oil—S. O. Co.

Tarang, Br. schooner, 87, Oliver, 7th Dec., Feb. Island 15th Nov., Iron.—Mr. G. P. Lammer.

Steamers Expected

Vessels From Agents

Monteagle ... Shanghai ... P. & O. Co. Feb. 16

Banca ... Singapore ... P. & O. Co. Feb. 16

Yawa Maru ... Jap. ... N. Y. K. Feb. 16

Ramp of India ... Jap. ... C. P. R. Co. Feb. 16

Vorwarts ... Singapore ... S. W. & Co. Feb. 17

Delta ... Singapore ... P. & O. Co. Feb. 18

Norman Prince ... Gouane ... A. K. & Co. Feb. 18

Thirteenth ... Singapore ... A. K. & Co. Feb. 18

Kageshima ... Jap. ... N. Y. K. Feb. 18

Idzumi ... Jap. ... N. Y. K. Feb. 18

Catherine ... Singapore ... D. S. & Co. Feb. 19

Manchuria ... Jap. ... P. M. S. S. Co. Feb. 20

Kaga Maru ... Jap. ... N. Y. K. Feb. 22

P. Waldemar ... Sydney ... M. & Co. Mar. 3

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

February

Consignees.

Intimations

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENGLOB."
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON
AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 9 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.**
Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [162]

BANK LINE, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "SUVERIC."
FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA,
MOJI AND MANILA.
THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [163]

FROM EUROPE.
THE H. A. L. Steamship.
"DORTMUND."
Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded under notice to the contrary be given before TIDE DAY.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [164]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"PRINCESS ALICE,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th of February, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th of February, at 9.30 A.M.
All claims must reach us before the 23rd of February, 1909, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1909. [165]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"PALAWAN"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.
(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,**
Undertaken and Executed.

SHAW, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1907.

**PABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.**

**FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK**
BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
司公隆貴李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
No. 39, DES VROUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firm and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. L.
KWONG-LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS—punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

**MOTOR
LAUNCHES.**
FOR HIRE FROM
\$2 PER HOUR
SUNRISE TO SUNSET
TWILIGHT and MOONLIGHT
EXCURSIONS.
BLAKE PIER.
"Little Mary,"
"Blue Bell,"
"Gertie,"
"Fateema."
HIRE, SELL, PURCHASE, EXCHANGE
REPAIR and PROVISION MOTOR
CABS, CYCLES,
BOATS, LAUNCHES,
AND
TYPEWRITERS
**DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT**